# Nippon Times

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## Imperial Household Has Assets Freezed

### Allies Block All Transactions Except for Normal Operating Expenses

Allied Headquarters yesterday ordered the Japanese Government to block all Imperial Household transactions, except for normal operating expenses, according to a PRO press release.

The directive likewise nullified all household property transfers since August 15 (except for operating expenses), forbade the making of any Imperial gift or money grants, and required Allied approval for the household's 1946 budget.

Another phase of the directive, intended to eliminate the "aura of secrecy" which had surrounded the operations of the Imperial Household, ordered the Japanese Government to examine and certify the accuracy of household inventories already submitted to SCAP.

The blocking order had the same effect of freezing the Imperial Household's assets, which aggregate ¥1,500,000,000, as in the case of the recent blocking of all the assets of Japan's big Zaibatsu holding companies.

Colonel R. C. Kramer, chief of SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section, declared that the order will "emphasize the fact that in the financial, economic and property fields, no distinction will be made between private combinations and the Imperial Household."

He added that the Imperial Household "has many characteristics of" the Zaibatsu holding companies but said: "In general, Imperial Household property may be regarded not as purely private holdings but as quasi-public in nature."

The blocking order affects all Imperial Household assets, including ¥336,000,000 in cash and securities. It applies to 68 persons in 15 family groups—the Emperor and His immediate family, the Princes and their consorts, and the Princesses.

"It will serve as a means of reducing the influence of the Imperial Household in the economic and industrial life of Japan," Colonel Kramer said, "and will be an important step in the democratization of ownership of means of trade and production."

Another phase of the directive, in effect, directed the Japanese Government to see that the Imperial Household lives within its means. All household borrowing henceforth will require prior approval from Allied Headquarters.

Much of the household property was acquired by donation from the national government or its subdivisions. Particularly in the case of forest areas, land has been frequently shifted from the Imperial Household to the Government, and vice versa.

## 'MEXICANS SUFFER IN CHINA

### Said Ill-Treated During War—Now Face Food Lack

Kyodo

CHUNGKING (AP), November 18—More than 200 Mexican nationals, as well as several hundred Latin-Americans, now are "fighting for their existence" in China, Alfonso Castre Valle, Mexican Embassy secretary, said today.

Back from a two-week tour of the coastal cities of Canton, Macao and Hongkong, he reported that he had interviewed hundreds who had been through years of internment in Hongkong prisons. The secretary told of others suffering from malnutrition and Japanese beatings, including many women and children. All, he added, now are faced with a difficult job of obtaining enough food. Many are being taken care of by relief agencies.

The majority of the Mexicans were Chinese born in Mexico. All spoke fluent Spanish and upon the secretary's arrival drank Mexican coffee and sang melancholy songs from Latin America. But they wore Chinese clothing.

## WANT NORTHERN EPIRUS

### Greeks Will Fight for It If Allies Reject Demand

Kyodo

ATHENS, (AP) November 18.—One hundred thousand Greeks jammed Constitution Square today in mass demonstrations against the British and United States offers of recognizing the Albanian Government and shouted in unison "we are going to fight" over northern Epirus.

The Greek Orthodox Bishop of Albania told the multitude that if the Allies do not give Greece Northern Epirus through justice "we shall take it by strength."

Northern Epirus is the border area now part of Albania. The Greeks claim it historically, culturally and ethnically as theirs. Professional labor and scientific leaders charge the Allies with deserting Greece.

## His Majesty Attends Second Day of Rites At Yasukuni Shrine

**His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to worship at the Yasukuni Shrine on Tuesday, the second day of the extraordinary deification ceremony. Brigadier-General Ken R. Dyke, chief of the Civil Information and Education Section of the Allied Headquarters, was among the dignitaries who greeted His Imperial Majesty as the latter arrived at the Shrine at 10 a.m.**

## 3-Day Rites Begun At Yasukuni Shrine

### Deification of Fallen Soldiers Observed From Monday Atop Kudan Hill

The three-day Extraordinary Festival of the Yasukuni Shrine to dedicate all those who have fallen up to the end of the War of Greater East Asia began at 2 p.m. Monday. The purification ceremony, attended by Chief Priest General Takao Suzuki and other shrine priests, General Yoshijiro Umezu, chairman of the committee for the festival, and representatives from the War and Navy Ministries, was followed by a memorial service for the war dead at 6 p.m., according to Kyodo.

Due to the confusion relative to the termination of the war this year's Yasukuni Festival is a joint deification of those who have fallen on all fronts during the past war. It is believed that several years will be required before investigations are complete for the deification of the 300,000 dead, Kyodo, added.

## Most States Silent On Atom Bomb Plan

High officials of Greece, the Netherlands, Honduras, Costa Rica and El Salvador have voiced general approval of the proposals of President Truman and Prime Ministers Attlee and MacKenzie King on sharing the secret of the atomic bomb when effective controls are set up, according to a San Francisco broadcast.

However, the officials of most world governments, including Russia, remain silent, the same source reveals.

Commenting on the above proposal, the London Observer is quoted by BBC as saying that it is not known how France, China and particularly Russia will make known their decisions on the matter; that is, whether it will be made known through regular diplomatic channels or through the intermediary of the United Nations organization.

Meanwhile, BBC also quotes the London Observer in regard to the rumor that the Big 3 might meet to discuss the problem of atomic energy by saying that there is not the slightest indication that preparations have been made in this direction.

### May Rebuild Panama Canal

Kyodo

WASHINGTON, (AP), Nov. 19.—Discovery of the atomic bomb may force the rebuilding of the Panama Canal it was disclosed today by the House merchant marine committee as it approved a bill calling for a study of whether rebuilding the project should be attempted.

If rebuilding is attempted the idea may be to eliminate the locks which are particularly vulnerable and make the canal a sea level waterway. The study also will consider the advisibility of enlarging the canal to allow aircraft carriers and larger vessels of the future to pass through. Now the largest carriers are unable to pass and the 45,000 ton Missouri is barely able to squeeze through.

## RACE DISCRIMINATION HIT

### Barring Of Japanese Swim Star Rouses Hawaiian Sport Club Head

Kyodo

HONOLULU, (AP) November 18.—President Walter Napoleon of the Notatorium Athletic Club plans to withdraw his swimmers from the exclusive Outrigger Club Thanksgiving Day race on account of alleged racial discrimination in refusing to admit the famed swimmer, Kiyoushi Nakame, as a guest or lifetime member.

Nakama is of Japanese extraction and won nine national AAU free style middle distance titles while a student at Ohio State. Napoleon declared that "racial discrimination has no place in Hawaii."

## Danube River Opened

Kyodo

VIENNA, (USIS) November 19.—It is reported that the Danube River was reopened yesterday to navigation from Germany to the Black Sea.

## Japan's Resources Evalued By Allies

### No Prospect Seen as Exporter Till Nation Is Able to Feed People

Just what resources the Japanese may draw upon to revive an economy within their four home islands, pay the cost of an occupation force, and help rebuild the devastated areas they left behind them throughout Asia and the Pacific, have been evaluated in a preliminary report by the Natural Resources Section of General Headquarters which was issued by the PRO on Tuesday as a special press release.

Speaking on the same subject, Ambassador Edwin W. Pauley, President Truman's personal envoy, indicated in a press conference on November 15 that any margins for export which Japan may have will be insufficient to pay for the cost of occupation and at the same time play any considerable part in the reconstruction of devastated areas.

The report of the Natural Resources Section demonstrates that such margins which may exist in recurring amounts lie in the unpredictable future, depend upon Japan's ability to solve internal problems, or will be based on access to foreign raw materials and modern equipment. How much of these Japan may be permitted to use will depend, in turn, on what will be left of her industrial potential when her ability to make war has been destroyed.

#### Economy Is Revolutionized

"For the first time in history a nation's economy is being revolutionized under the supervision of a conquering army for the purpose of maintaining world peace," Lt. Col. H. G. Schenck, chief of the Natural Resources Section, GHO, said.

"These revolutionary changes are being felt from the topmost economic levels to the lowest peasants. The Japanese once operated a closed-door economy. Then, they opened up their country to the world and attempted to bring a lion's share of that world under their direct control by military and industrial expansion.

"Here we have a people who have been accustomed to draw upon the resources of a vast empire and have developed an economy based on the control of and having access to a great portion of the world's raw materials and markets. Now they must learn to return again to the day when they lived within their home islands. It is this revolutionary change which we see today."

Upon just what basis the new Japanese economy may be built, what Japan will be able to supply the world, and what it will need from other countries, is partially indicated in the report. However, Col. Schenck emphasized that the report is based on information immediately available and that it is therefore subject to continuous correction, change and revision.

#### Natural Resources Outlook

Some of the highlights of the present and future of Japan's natural resources, as indicated in the report, are:

1. American women will have to continue to wait for her silk hose and dainties until rice can be grown to feed the hungry population of Japan, but eventually silk will be a major product of Japan available to the outside world.

2. She will be accompanied in her waiting by tea drinkers who are devoted to Japanese green tea, since much of the area used in tea production is now being employed for cultivation of food crops. However, eventually Japanese tea will be available for other nations.

3. The American farmer is also on the waiting list—for an insecticide made from a species of chrysanthemum, the acreage for which also has been taken over for food production but will be returned to the original cultivation when the food crisis eases.

4. Within six months, however, Japan can be producing cement at the rate of 4,500,000 tons per year for the reconstruction of damaged areas in China and the Philippines, if she can provide necessary coal.

5. Fabricated products of aluminum, steel and copper can also be supplied to former victims of Japanese aggression if Japan is granted access to certain raw materials.

6. Coal can be produced for other nations at the rate of 25,000,000 tons

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## U.S. Auto Prices Fixed

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (UP), November 19—Office of Price Administration fixed the retail prices of new American automobiles on the average level of 1942 Ford will be about two percent higher; Studebaker, nine percent; and Chrysler, one percent. General Motors will be 2.5 percent lower.

## Americans Are Perturbed As China Traffic on Jan. 1 Shifts From Left to Right

Kyodo

**CHUNGKING (AP), November 18.—It's two months away, but Americans and Europeans generally are looking ahead with pertubation to January 1 when the Chinese traffic switches from the left to the right hand side of the road. The order, originally scheduled for effect last month, was postponed to allow the Chinese more time for adjustment to the new change.**

## DeGaulle Is Elected To Form Government

### Assembly Passes Motion for Three Main Parties to Share Ministries

General Charles de Gaulle again received a mandate from the French Constituent Assembly to form a government of the three main parties, according to BBC on Tuesday. The Communists voted against this motion which was carried by 400 votes to 163.

The motion laid down that the ministeries should be shared equally by the three parties—the Communists, Socialists and Progressive Catholics—and to carry out the program of the National Resistance Council, the broadcast said. The Assembly adjourned until Thursday.

Correspondents said, according to the broadcast, that General DeGaulle is expected to start immediately on an attempt to form a new government.

Earlier the French Ministry of Interior had appealed to the population to refrain from all demonstrations and disturbances. Armored cars, mounted cavalry and over 1.000 mobile guards armed with tommy guns were patrolling the streets of Paris.

#### 3-Party Regime Opposed

Prior to the passage of the motion, the Socialist Parliamentary group issued a communique saying it would take no part in the first vote for the election of the government, if the other two parties do not change their attitude. The group said it would oppose the three-party government which would split the Assembly and nation.

It put forward the view that a three-party government under General DeGaulle's leadership has become impossible in the light of his clash with the Communists and suggested that the three parties should "seek together the personality qualified to form a government."

The London Times editorialized in the same vein. It said that the Assembly will meet with the knowledge that its unanimously expressed wish for a government of national unity under the leadership of General DeGaulle cannot be carried into effect. It must apparently choose between the sacrifice of national unity and the retirement of the General into private life.

The Daily Mail deplored the fact that General DeGaulle's position has now become precarious. "We in this country regard him as the embodiment of the spirit of the real France," it said.

## IRAN REBELS ADVANCING

### Moving From Mianeh to Teheran; Situation Said 'Desperate'

Kyodo

TEHERAN (AP), Nov. 19.—Armed members of a political party revolting against the Iranian government authority in the territory garrisoned by Soviet troops were reported today to be advancing down the 250 mile long railway from Mianeh to Teheran. Three towns with Indian garrisons were reported isolated in two days in the mountainous northern province of Azerbaijan. The rebels were also reported to be in Zona and Kezvir, respectively 165 and 80 miles northwest of Teheren. A high ranking Iranian officer described the situation as "desperate."

## Air Crash Kills 28

Kyodo

NEW YORK (AP), November 18.—The Melbourne radio reported that 28 persons, including a nurse and a stowaway, were killed today in an air crash near Rabaul, New Britain. The dead also included 10 liberated Indian prisoners of war, eight Australian soldiers and eight Australian airmen.

## Axis Ships for Iran Navy

Kyodo

TEHERAN, (AP) November 18.—Reports were circulated in Teheran today that the Allies had agreed to transfer 20 ships of the Japanese and Italian fleets to the building of Iran's navy.

## Reds May Boycott China Peace Talks

### First Big Battle Likely at Chinchow Between Nationalists, Communists

Kyodo

CHUNGKING, (AP) November 19.—The Chinese Communists may not send representatives to the peace talks being held here, it was intimated by the Communist News Agency as other reports claimed that the Nationalist forces had penetrated 12 miles into Manchuria from Shanhaikwan.

Three outstanding developments in the tangled situation in China were reported today as follows:

1. Communists said that government forces had penetrated into Manchuria in a 12-mile thrust from Shanhaikwan.

2. The Communist news agency indicated that the Communists might not send representatives to the scheduled peace talks in Chungking.

3. The Democratic League held an anti-civil war rally in which several speakers urged America to withdraw her forces in China while another appealed for a general strike to emphasize the people's desire for peace.

The Communist spokesman in Chungking declared that Red sympathizers were ready to enter Changchun, capital of Manchuria, the moment the Russians withdraw, which he expects will be December 1.

The Communists, he said, would oppose the advance of government forces in Manchuria and wanted immediate popular self-rule established there.

He predicted the "first big battle" between the government and Communist forces in Manchuria would be fought around Chinhisen (Chinchow) on the Peiping-Mukden railroad, 100 miles northeast of Shanhaikuan.

The Communist news agency indication that the communists might not attend the scheduled "peace talks in Chungking was based on objections to the government's "unilateral" decision to convoke the national assembly on May 5.

If the Communists fail to send representatives, one of the last hopes of achieving an amicable solution of the present crisis will vanish.

General Chou-en-lai who was to leave for Yenan to report to other Communist leaders and bring the delegation to Chungking has had to delay his departure until a plane arrives from Shanghai to transport him.

Even if the talks are to be held they are unlikely to begin before sometime in December.

The Communist news agency said it was authorized to protest against a recent statement by United States Ambassador Major General Patrick J. Hurley to the effect that the Chinese Communists wanted Japanese arms to set up a separate government in China or destroy the present government which it characterized as "groundless slander."

This "random statement," it said, was a discourtesy to the Chinese people, and the democratic people in America had perfect grounds for demanding his dismissal."

#### Forced Out of Shanhaikwan

Kyodo

CHUNGKING, (AP) Nov. 18.—Chinese Communists reported today that 60,000 to 70,000 American-equipped nationalist troops forced them to evacuate Shanhaikwan, north of the Great Wall, after severe fighting.

Nationalist general, Tu Lin Ming, Commander for Manchuria, said the Communists failed to comply with his request and withdraw from the Tientsin-Mukden railroad, therefore he made his sudden thrust, capturing Shanhaikwan.

He said the stroke would obviate the necessity of making amphibious operations along the Manchurian coast.

One Chungking paper said the situation within Manchuria was critical while some observers predicted that unless the Nationalists manage to establish themselves, a separatist movement may well develop in that rich territory where the Communists reportedly are seeping into areas evacuated by Russian forces.

## LEAVE FOR INDIAN TRIAL

### Japanese Diplomats, Officers Asked To Testify At Coming Hearings

The party of Japanese diplomats and officers who have been requested to testify at the trial of the Provisional Government of Free India left Tokyo for India early Monday morning aboard a British plane, reports Jiji.

Included in the party were Shunichi Matsumoto, former Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Renzo Sawada, former Ambassador to Burma, and high-ranking Army officers.

## U.S. Board to 'Screen' Koreans Seeking Office Or Job With Americans

Kyodo

**SEOUL, (USIS) November 18.—Major General A. V. Arnold, Military Governor of the U.S. Zone in Korea announced yesterday that Korean nationals holding or aspiring to public office or seeking employment with the American military government will be "screened" by a special board of U.S. civilians and Army officers.**

## Battle Still Raging In Capital of N.E.I.

### Indonesian Radio at Djakarta Broadcasts War Declaration Against Britain

Shooting frays continued all day Monday at Batavia according to a BBC broadcast which reported that many more barricades have sprung up in the streets manned by machineguns. When the Indonesians fired from street cars, the British tanks tore up the rails, it reported.

A BBC correspondent reports that the Indonesian Radio Station at Djakarta broadcast a war declaration against Britain but that appeals to other towns to start fighting met with little success. Some extremists are said to have accused their leaders in many parts of Java of treason and even disclaimed Soekarno.

The BBC broadcast also said that Prime Minister Attlee at a press conference in Ottawa on Tuesday declared when questioned about Britain's policy in Indonesia, "The as-

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## Bulgaria Holds Poll In Face of Protests

Kyodo

SOFIA, (AP), November 19.—The election of the National Assembly—the first to be held in Bulgaria since 1940—proceeded without incident yesterday despite the protests of the United States and Britain that it should be postponed.

The Moscow Radio reported that nearly 97 per cent of the population voted. The Swiss Radio put the figure at 75 per cent.

#### Britain Agrees With U.S.

Kyodo

LONDON, (AP), November 19.—A Foreign Office spokesman said today that Great Britain agrees with the United States in refusing to recognize Bugaria where elections were held yesterday despite notification from the United States that it considered the election undemocratic since only the Communist-dominated Fatherland Party appeared on the ballot.

#### Bulgaria Sends Reply

Kyodo

SOFIA, (AP), November 18.—The Bulgarian Government officially transmitted a reply yesterday to the United States note expressing dissatisfaction with the aspects of the elections to be held today throughout Bulgaria.

The reply was handed to Maynard Barnes, U.S. representative in Sofia, by [illegible]tko Stainov.

## BRITISH PRESS IS SCORED

### Facts Distorted, Says Laski Before London Co-Op Society

Kyodo

LONDON (AP), November 18.—Harold J. Laski, labor party executive committee chairman, today attacked the British press and radio as "a part of big business" in a speech before the London Cooperative Society, adding that the press distorted facts. "It is business of the press to discover facts but they give the answers before they discover the facts." He said the major propaganda of Britain was "under the control of a few people who are able to shape the minds of individuals."

## CRIME SOARS IN BRITAIN

### 10,000 Cases Reported Monthly—Police Use New Methods

Kyodo

LONDON (UP), November 18.—The crime wave spreading throughout Britain has now reached proportions double those of 1939. Ten thousand new cases are reported monthly and crime has become so menacing in size and organization that police chiefs are using unprecedented methods to fight it.

The degrees of crime range from small burglaries through "protection rackets" to robberies with violence and murder. London was traditionally the hideout of criminals but the epidemic of lawlessness has now spread to provincial cities.

## War Suspect Honjo Commits Hara-Kiri

### Ends Life at Army Staff College on Tuesday—Admits War Guilt

General Baron Shigeru Honjo, who was placed on the SCAP war criminal list, committed suicide at 11:30 a.m. Tuesday at the headquarters of the defunct Association for Relief of Demobilized Servicemen in the compound of the former Army Staff College in Aoyama, reports Kyodo.

#### General Uses Dagger

General Shigeru Honjo, who was named as a war criminal in the latest Allied list made public yesterday, committed suicide Tuesday morning at his office in the recently dissolved Hodo-kai, or Society for Relief and Guidance of Demobilized Soldiers, located in the former Army Staff College, in Aoyama-ward, Tokyo, according to Jiji. He was 69 years old.

General Honjo, one of the senior generals of the Japanese army, Jiji said, was living in an improvised house on the site of his former residence at 8 Uenohara-machi, Nakano-ward, Tokyo, which had been burned down during the raid on Tokyo on May 25 of this year.

According to Jiji the General left his home early Tuesday morning and entered his office in the Hodo-kai at 8:30 a.m. to look over his daily official routines as director of the society.

#### Admits War Responsibility

"I knew this would come. I have fully felt my responsibility in the war," the General is said to have calmly told one of the office clerks when the latter entered the General's office at about 9 o'clock and casually mentioned the Allied war criminal list, on which his name appeared.

About an hour and a half later when General Honjo's secretary entered his office, Jiji disclosed, he found the General had killed himself by cutting his abdomen and carotid artery with a Japanese dagger. On General Honjo's desk was found two letters, one addressed to his secretary and the other to the chief of the Personnel Bureau of the War Office.

#### Appeared Cheerful

In an interview with the press, Kazuo Honjo, the General's eldest son, said that his father looked well and cheerful when he left home early Tuesday morning, the Jiji report added. The General is said to have said or did nothing which might have caused his family to suspect his intention of committing suicide.

According to young Honjo, the General told him while reading newspapers at the breakfast table that he had been fully aware of his responsibility as a war criminal and that he had been fully prepared to express his personal conviction on the matter in the court of trials.

Mr. Honjo further revealed to the press that his father used to say he was too old to serve the country any more and also expressed his earnest wish that the younger generation of the contry would not repeat the mistake he committed.

## IDEA EXCHANGES BACKED

### United Nations Charter on Education, Science, Culture Body Bared

Kyodo

WASHINGTON, (AP)—November 18.—The State Department today released the proposed charter of the United Nations educational, scientific and cultural organization devoted to stimulating the free exchange of ideas among the peoples of the world. The charter was prepared at the London conference with 43 nations represented but Russia, a member, was not represented.

The charter declares that "ignorance of each other's ways of life have been common throughout the history of mankind and of that suspicion and mistrust between the peoples of the world has arisen differences all too often which resulted in war."

The charter will become official after its ratification by 20 nations. Paris is, the proposed headquarters.

## TO ENTER PRIVY COUNCIL

### Izaka and Kawahara Are Groomed For Vacancies

The Government has decided to recommend to the Throne, Takashi Izaka, President of the Economic Federation, and Shunsaku Kawahara, former Vice Minister of Education, to fill the vacancies in the Privy Council, it is understood by Kyodo on Sunday. Announcement of their appointments is expected as soon as necessary procedures for the recommendations are made, it was said.

# Diet Is Likely to Pass Revised Election Law

### Privy Council Expected to Take A Week to Deliberate On Draft Plan

The Government expects the all-important bill for revision of the election laws to pass the forthcoming extraordinary session of the Diet without much difficulty, political circles disclosed on Monday, according to Jiji.

Deliberations on the bill drawn up by the Government were started by the Privy Council at its plenary meeting on Monday. Following completion of the deliberations, which will take about one week, the Government will formally ask the Throne to convoke the extraordinary Diet session.

Political circles said that political parties are generally satisfied with the concessions made by the Government on the questions of suspension of voting rights now held by Koreans and of publishing joint election news bulletins in view of paper shortage, which precludes use of much paper in election campaigns except posters and other special devices.

These circles, however, admitted that the question of the voting system may become a subject of discussion at the Diet session, since some political parties are calling for a single vote system or modification of the Government plan to allow the voter to cast a limited number of votes in a ballot.

## *Japan's Resources Evalued By Allies*

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a year, as soon as Japan can solve her present labor and transportation difficulties and if she is permitted to modernize and reestablish her mining industry.

7. Aquatic products, such as natural and cultured pearls, seaweed and other materials, aside from sea foods, can be provided to the extent of ¥26,000,000 value annually.

8. The Japanese can produce 100,000 tons of sulfur annually and can provide a substantial supply of materials manufactured through the use of sulphuric acid, which is plentiful in Japan.

9. Several tens of millions of dollars worth of gold, silver, and other precious materials can be provided.

On the negative side of Japan's situation as a provider of the world's goods are her complete disappearance as a factor in the world fishing industry, production of petroleum, paper products and pulp, and a greatly diminished potential in the production of lumber.

**Must Feed Nation**

The time when Japan will again be able to furnish the world markets with silk, tea and pyrethrum (for insecticides), depends entirely on the country's ability to feed its population. At present, most of the acreage of farm lands previously devoted to the growth of mulberry leaves to feed silk worms, and to the cultivation of tea and pyrethrum has been shifted to the production of foodstuffs.

As long as the need for rice and other basic edibles continues to be critical, and the prices remain high, there is no prospect of Japan producing any of these products in quantities sufficient to exceed the demand within the country itself.

The present inventory of raw silk ready for export was set at 45,000 bales compared to annual pre-war exports of 521,431 bales. Present silk production will barely meet the minimum consumption needs of Japan's population. However, given an increased mulberry acreage, which is now down to about one-third the pre-war area, Japan could produce about 250,000 bales of silk per year.

**Possible Exports**

Present inventories of tea indicate that 3,584,000 pounds are available for export. If tea acreage again reached the 1935 figure of 96,000 acres, it is reasonable to expect the Japanese could export 50,000,000 pounds.

Japan requires 10,000,000 pounds of pyrethrum for its own insecticide needs. In 1935 the acreage was three times that of 1945 and 28,322,000 pounds were produced or almost three times her home needs.

Given iron ore and some Korean pig iron, plus some ferro-alley materials, Japan has the plant capacity to supply about 6,000,000 metric tons of steel annually, a most critical need for the reconstruction of the devastated areas of the Philippines and China.

In the same way, given access to some aluminum and copper, she can provide manufactured articles and materials now needed in areas which Japan once overran and destroyed and which now have no industries to supply their own needs.

Under the directive from the Supreme Commander which permits Japanese fishing activities in the waters around the main islands, Japanese fisheries will be able to meet home needs only. However, a number of acquatic products will probably be available for export, including natural and cultured pearls and pearl shells, agar agar, other seaweed products, seed oysters and vitamin oils. Pre-war exports of these products amounted to around ¥26,000,000.

## *Aged Doll Makes Adventurous Trip to U.S. In Jeep, on Officer's Lap, in 'Upper' Berth*

"Miss 42nd", a 300-year-old Japanese doll, has finally found a home after traveling half way around the world by jeep, bus, plane, and train. The doll, created by the famous Japanese doll makers, the Kano family, was awarded to an ancestor of a certain Mr. Tetsuo Sakai for bravery on the field of battle toward the close of the 16th century. Passed down through the ages, the "Wistaria Doll" as it was called, never left the Sakai family until it was presented to Major General William C. Chase, commanding general of the 1st Cavalry Division.

General Chase presented the huge doll to Lieutenant Colonel (then a major) Grace Dick, head nurse at the 42nd General Hospital in Tokyo, just before she left for the United States.

In a recent letter to General Chase, Colonel Dick related some of the adventures "Miss 42nd" incurred in her long trip.

Leaving the hospital, "Miss 42nd" was tossed about in a rumbling jeep over Tokyo's rugged roads to the 4th Replacement depot, then on to the airport. Writes Colonel Dick, "I thought then, if she stood that ordeal, she could stand anything!"

Much concerned about her welfare, attendants at the airport finally found a niche near the door of the plane in which they deposited the ancient doll. During the rough trip, she lost her hat, but continued on, undamaged, and undaunted. Each new crew took great interest in her, so much so, that when the plane landed in Frisco, "Miss 42nd" was safe and sound, only to be deposited in the dark depths of a luggage locker until the train for Fort Dix, New Jersey, was called.

On a crowded bus from Hamilton field to Oakland, "Miss 42nd" sat in an officer's lap. At the station, she was helped on the train by a friendly gob.

Train travel brought more elbow room; a compartment for the Colonel, her two nurse friends, and "Miss 42nd". Luxury of compartment traveling was abruptly cut at Chicago, however, and the party made the rest of the trip in a pullman, affording little room for the elaborate doll. The old ticket collector and the porter put there heads together and decided they did have just one empty berth, so "Miss 42nd" spent the remainder of the long journey in an 'upper'.

Colonel Dick recently presented the "Wistaria Doll" to the University of Maryland Hospital, where "Miss 42nd" will take up permanent residence.

Now home on terminal leave, Colonel Dick expects to be discharged the latter part of next month.

## Russian Censorship Appears to Be Eased

### No Deletions Made on Outgoing Dispatches for Almost One Week, AP Reports

Russian censorship on outgoing news appears to have been reduced to mere formality because for almost a week the censors have made no deletion, the Associated Press reports, according to San Francisco dispatch.

**A Soviet Experiment**

"The subject of press and radio censorship has long provided one of the most-clear-cut differences in outlook among the various Allied nations," said American correspondent Farmsworth Fowle, according to a Moscow report.

Continuing, he said "to many of us censorship is a burden to be tolerated only in wartime. To a number of other Allied countries, including the Soviet Union, censorship is much older than the war. The adjustment of these points of view is no easy matter.

"One group of reporters more aware of these problem is the American and British correspondents in Moscow. Two weeks ago our association sent a letter to Foreign Commissar Molotov setting forth our views on censorship and asking that it be discontinued. The indirect reply was not very encouraging. But as the days went by and we compared notes on the states of our dispatches we sensed the changes in the practice of censorship if not in theory:

"In the past it was necessary to back up every interpretation of Soviet policy which was translated from the Soviet press. for more than a week we have been permitted to analyze without putting evidence into the dispatches, and in general our messages come back from the censorship very promptly. It should be made clear that there has been no change in the form of censorship. The difference is in the interpretation.

"The censors now take the attitude that what we say is our own responsibility in matters of fact and in matters of opinion. If we are wrong it is our fault and it is not up to them to put things right. Correspondents naturally welcome this attitude. For the Soviet Union this is an experiment. The result should be interesting.

## FINANCIAL OUTLOOK BARED

Finance Minister Keizo Shibuzawa said that it would be difficult to lower the interest rate on national bonds as such a step would considerably effect other interest rates and also he declared that national bond issues have to be made even in the future. He made these statements at a conference with financial leaders of the Kansai at the Osaka Branch of the Bank of Japan Sunday afternoon.

Among the financial leaders who met the Finance Minister were Taichi Nakayama, Konosuke Matsushita, Kaname Uyeda, Banji Iijima and Toshinosuke Yoshida. Those financiers expressed to the Finance Minister their demands that in enforcing the property increase tax some exemption measures be taken, that proper steps be taken to appraise wartime profits and collect the taxes on them, that sales of Government enterprises to the public be made as a means to settle the vast issue of national bonds, that interest on national bonds be lowered with due consideration given to stability of production, that particular attention be given to prepare authentic statistical reports on the actual banking situation, and others.

The Finance Minister in reply expressed full support to the sale of Government enterprises to the public, but said that the time to undertake the sale is the problem. He also agreed to give his best efforts to obtain authentic statistical reports on the banking situation.

## *Battle Still Raging In Capital of N.E.I.*

(Continued from Page 1)

signment which Britain has taken from the Allied War Council was to clear the Japanese from Indonesia and release the internees and restore order. We took this job and we intend to carry it through, bringing the Indonesians and the Dutch together to settle their differences."

**Exhorts Indonesian Youths**

Kyodo

BATAVIA (AP), November 19.—An extremist Indonesian radio station called today for "war on the British" and asked Indonesian youths to reinforce the ranks of hard-pressed native nationalists at Samerang, scene of the latest outbreak in troubled Java.

A dispatch from embattled Surabaya said the British reported there was evidence that the Indonesians were endeavoring to manufacture bombs and weapons on a small scale there.

Sporadic fighting continued in Batavia. The British communique said the situation in Central Java "gives cause for anxiety in view of the extremely aggressive attitude of local extremists both in Semarang and Jogjakarta."

The extremist broadcast by a station in the interior of Java came after Premier Sutan Sjahrir of the unrecognized Indonesian republic rushed a three-man committee to Surabaya to investigate the fighting in the hope a solution could be found.

British intelligence officers told a news conference there was no substantiation of earlier reports the Japanese were providing leadership and backing the Indonesians in Surabaya, adding the latest evidence tended to show that nationalist fighting was "neither organized, planned nor led."

**British Forces Advance**

Kyodo

BATAVIA (AP), November 18.—British forces opposed by Indonesian tanks and mortar fire advanced approximately 1,000 yards in the northeast Surabaya sector as the eight-day battle continued.

The British view after the failure of last night's conference was that there was no power in Java capable of exercising sufficient control to restore order.

Indonesian, British and Dutch leaders agreed to hold another conference within five days.

## CENSUS OF JOBLESS DUE

In order to obtain accurate up-to-date data to provide the basis for the government unemployment programs, the Welfare Ministry has decided to enforce an extraordinary national registration on December 1, calling upon the people to report on their employment conditions, reports Jiji.

By this "unemployment" census, the Welfare Ministry hopes to obtain a comprehensive picture of the present labor situation.

All citizens, both male and female, over the age of 13, who have jobs are requested to turn in their registration cards, irrespective of whether they are married or unmarried.

At the same time, male unemployed between the ages of 13 and 61 as well as unmarried female jobless between the ages of 13 and 41 are requested to register with the authorities concerned.

Those who are not requested to turn in their registration cards in the forthcoming unemployment census include primary school pupils, married females without occupation, doctors, dentists, pharmacists, nurses, veterinary surgeons, seamen and interdicts.

## Help For Japanese In China Is Planned

### Experiencing Extreme Difficulties Due to Lack of Necessaries

With the 1,200,000 Japanese remaining in China, now facing extreme difficulty due to the lack of dwelling houses, provisions and fuel, the Foreign Office is carrying on investigations with a view to giving them immediate and adequate relief. Of all the Japanese residents in China, only about 5,900 have so far been repatriated.

The condition of the Japanese residents in various parts of China as of November 1 was revealed by officials and others who have recently returned home from those parts.

At Paotao, the Japanese consulate was surrendered to the Chinese troops on September 15, and Consul Fujino and 820 residents left for Taiyuang on October 17. Those in Mongolia came to Tatung, thus causing a shortage of provisions. There are many sick persons among those refugees because of the hardships they have to undergo.

**Pouring Into Peiping**

Peiping is comparatively quiet. Tht conflicts that occured between the Japanese and Chinese have subsided with the arrival of American troops. Further difficulty is predicted with the increase of the Japanese population due to the infux of more refugees from the interior. Before October 20, the Japanese Consulate, the North China Transportation Company, the China Airways Company and other Japanese institutions were taken over by the Chinese.

Peace and order was fairly well maintained at Tientsin up to September. With the arrival of repatriates from Mongolia, those who are camping in the open have increased in number. On October 13 when American troops inspected Japanese residents, a group of Chinese committed acts of violence near the railway station and the former Japanese-French concession. There were various disturbances in the city, but they were quelled by the American troops. On October 19, the Japanese Consulate and the building of the Japanese Association were taken over. Japanese factories are suffering because of the demand of Chinese workers for big retirement allowances.

Four thousand and three hundred Japanese from Mongolia and 2,200 from the Shanhsi area have come to Taiyuang and if their stay is prolonged there will be a food shortage. All Japanese companies and factories were taken over by the Chinese on or around September 10. At Shanhaikwan, at first 600 men and many women were detained by the Soviet troops. Later 520 men were taken to Chinhsien.

The Japanese population at Tsinan was 2,466 when the war ended, but since then more than 10,000 have come from the interior. At Tsingtao, no incidents have taken place since the arrival of American Marines in the middle of October.

**Hsuchow Is Peaceful**

At Hsuchow, Japanese residents have been assembling since September 30 in the center of the city, and now 3,500 Japanese art awaiting repatriation. The city is peaceful, but railways are not operating. The Japanese banks were closed on October 2.

About 11,000 Japanese residents at Nanking assembled in the former Nanking garrison by October 8. It is estimated that the money they have on hand will last only for a month or so. A part of the Japanese Embassy Office was taken over by the Chinese on September 23, and it is reported that it is being used as the Nanking Municipal Office.

Japanese army and navy forces at Shanghai were guarding the city even after the end of the war, but were disarmed on September 17 and moved to the Wusung and Kiangwang districts. When hostilities ended, the total Japanese population at Shanghai was about 100,000, but this figure has increased to more than 150,000. The question of food is becoming serious with more repatriates coming in from the interior.

Most of the 5,250 Japanese residents at Canton entered a group camp on September 12. But about one-half of them are camping in the open, and they are obliged to live scantily with food supply enough to last for about one month. With lack of fuel and salt many are becoming sick. Their future condition is causing much worry.

**To Speed Up Repatriation**

Repatriation of Japanese nationals from China will be speeded up to a great extent if the plan of the Supreme Headquarters for the Allied Forces materializes of assigning barge tenders of the United States armed forces, each holding 1,000 persons, about the middle of next month to assist in bringing Japanese civilians and discharged troops from China.

At present four vessels are engaged in bringing back Japanese nationals from China. These vessels are operating a regular service, making one round trip or two in a month.

## *Secret Imperial Court Music of Japanese To Be Introduced to Whole World Soon*

The century old secrecy of the Japanese Imperial court music may be removed if the current plans to introduce it to the world are successful as scheduled by the Society for the Research of Japanese Music under the auspices of Professor Hisao Tanabe of the Tokyo Imperial University.

A group of Japanese professional musicians and music research workers recently organized the Society for the purpose of westering-ing the mystic Japanese music as well as to improve the Japanese music as a whole.

"Japanese music has been taught traditionally from mouth to mouth by means of strenuous practice and memorization; however, it is vitally necessary to westernize the music by means of notes. Without the music notes it would be practically impossible to introduce Japanese music. The newly formed Society includes all the outstanding music professors, critics and well-known musicians," declared Professor Tanabe.

"The Imperial Court music has been exclusively kept by the direct decendants of the Imperial families, and never introduced to the outside world. The Ohno family is the direct decendant of the second son of Emperor Jimmu and the Bunno family is the descendant of Emperor Kammu. The secrecy and exclusiveness might have been an important factor to preserve the court music for centuries; however, I believe the time has come to let the Japanese people hear it as well as to introduce it to the rest of the world," added the well-known music critics, Professor Tanabe.

The Society is going to give a concert for the Allied officers on November 24 at the Kokugakuin University auditorium as the first step toward the introduction of Japanese music. The same group is presently making a strenuous effort to let the Japanese people hear the Court music next spring in Tokyo, and various negotiations are now under way with the Imperial Court Music Department of the Imperial Household Ministry.

## Mannerheim Said Fugitive

Kyodo

STOCKHODM, (AP) November 19.—The Helsinki correspondent of the newspaper Morgen Tidningens said today that the journey of President Carl Gustaf Mannerheim from Finland to Portugal was considered a "flight" and there could be no longer any doubt that Finland soon would hold a presidential election. Mannerheim's trip officially was described as undertaken for his health.

## GOVERNMENT RAILWAY TIME TABLE

**Effective From November 20, 1945**

*—Irregular Trains. Ex.—Express Train.

**TOKAIDO LINE (DOWN)**

| Train Nos. | 135 | 231 | 137 | 139 | Ex. 1* | 31 | Ex. 101 | Ex. 3 | 33 | 143 | 223 | Ex. 5 | Ex. 7* | Ex. 103 | 41 | 225 | 149 | 229 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Station | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tokyo (leave) | 5.25 | .... | 6.25 | 7.25 | 8.30 | 9.10 | 9.30 | 10.30 | 14.10 | 15.25 | .... | 20.00 | 21.00 | 21.40 | 22.10 | .... | 22.40 | .... |
| Shinagawa | 5.38 | .... | 6.41 | 7.39 | 8.43 | 9.23 | 9.43 | 10.43 | 14.23 | 15.38 | .... | 20.13 | 21.13 | 21.53 | 22.24 | .... | 22.54 | .... |
| Yokohama | 6.01 | .... | 7.04 | 8.02 | 9.05 | 9.46 | 10.05 | 11.05 | 14.46 | 16.01 | .... | 20.35 | 21.35 | 22.15 | 22.46 | .... | 23.16 | .... |
| Numazu | 8.24 | .... | 9.29 | 10.31 | 10.54 | 12.17 | 11.54 | 12.54 | 17.16 | 18.30 | .... | 22.44 | 23.44 | 0.24 | 1.01 | .... | 1.33 | .... |
| Shizuoka | 9.47 | .... | 10.51 | 12.08 | 11.55 | 13.41 | 12.58 | 13.54 | 18.43 | 19.50 | .... | 23.44 | 0.46 | 1.26 | 2.00 | .... | 2.47 | .... |
| Nagoya | 14.20 | .... | 15.32 | 17.00 | 15.20 | 18.26 | 16.29 | 17.26 | 23.14 | 0.11 | .... | 3.15 | 4.24 | 5.20 | 6.33 | .... | 8.08 | .... |
| Kyoto | 18.40 | 19.00 | 19.45 | 21.16 | 18.31 | 23.48 | 19.57 | 20.45 | 3.37 | 4.25 | .... | 6.45 | 8.00 | 9.00 | 11.30 | 12.10 | 12.40 | 16.00 |
| Osaka | 19.27 | 20.00 | 20.30 | 22.03 | 19.30 | 0.41 | 21.00 | 21.40 | 4.27 | 5.13 | 6.30 | 7.40 | 8.52 | 9.50 | 12.30 | 13.00 | 13.30 | 17.00 |
| Kobe | .... | 20.43 | .... | .... | 20.13 | 0.49 | .... | 22.24 | 5.08 | .... | 7.12 | 8.18 | .... | .... | 13.13 | 14.13 | .... | 17.42 |
| Okayama | .... | 0.28 | .... | .... | 23.16 | 4.17 | .... | 1.25 | 8.51 | .... | 11.05 | 11.20 | .... | .... | 17.20 | 18.18 | .... | 21.30 |
| Hiroshima | .... | 4.58 | .... | .... | 3.47 | 9.06 | .... | 5.55 | 13.28 | .... | 16.15 | 15.30 | .... | .... | 21.59 | 23.55 | .... | 2.05 |
| Shimonoseki | .... | 11.30 | .... | .... | 9.10 | 15.40 | .... | 11.50 | 20.15 | .... | 22.35 | 21.05 | .... | .... | .... | 6.10 | .... | 8.10 |
| Moji | .... | 11.40 | .... | .... | 9.20 | 15.50 | .... | 12.00 | 20.22 | .... | 22.45 | 21.15 | .... | .... | .... | 6.20 | .... | 8.20 |
| Hakata (Arrive) | .... | .... | .... | .... | 11.30 | .... | .... | .... | 23.41 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |

**TOKAIDO LINE (UP)**

| Train Nos. | 232 | 140 | 44 | 6 | Ex.* 109 | Ex. 8 | 220 | 142 | 30 | 130 | 102 | 32 | Ex. 2 | 132 | Ex. 4* | 134 | 136 | 230 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Moji | Osaka | Hiroshima | Osaka | Osaka | Moji | Moji | Osaka | Hakata 445 | Osaka | Osaka | Moji | Moji | Osaka | Hakata 1840 | Osaka | Osaka | Moji |
| Station | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Moji | 22.57 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 8.55 | 5.50 | .... | 7.13 | .... | .... | 12.38 | 19.35 | .... | 20.35 | .... | .... | 21.40 |
| Shimonoseki | 23.30 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 9.07 | 6.10 | .... | 7.33 | .... | .... | 13.00 | 20.00 | .... | 21.00 | .... | .... | 22.00 |
| Hiroshima | 5.30 | .... | 7.28 | .... | .... | 14.47 | 12.45 | .... | 14.00 | .... | .... | 19.42 | 1.20 | .... | 2.20 | .... | .... | 3.36 |
| Okayama | 10.05 | .... | 12.22 | .... | .... | 18.48 | 17.34 | .... | 18.55 | .... | .... | 0.38 | 5.17 | .... | 6.18 | .... | .... | 8.36 |
| Kobe | 13.55 | .... | 16.08 | .... | .... | 21.46 | 21.20 | .... | 22.50 | .... | .... | 4.26 | 8.38 | .... | 9.38 | .... | .... | 12.57 |
| Osaka | 14.40 | 16.00 | 17.15 | 20.00 | 21.00 | 22.30 | 22.15 | 23.15 | 23.55 | 4.30 | 8.30 | 5.30 | 9.30 | 7.15 | 10.30 | 8.15 | 9.15 | 13.06 |
| Kyoto | .... | 15.50 | 16.52 | 18.08 | 21.52 | 23.22 | 22.48 | 0.07 | 1.04 | 5.22 | 8.23 | 6.30 | 10.23 | 8.09 | 11.22 | 9.07 | 10.07 | 13.46 |
| Nagoya | .... | 21.24 | 22.30 | 0.04 | 10.9 | 2.40 | .... | 4.09 | 5.42 | 9.40 | 13.29 | 10.42 | 13.30 | 12.04 | 14.39 | 13.17 | 14.27 | .... |
| Shizuoka | .... | 1.51 | 2.42 | 4.05 | 5.05 | 6.30 | .... | 8.55 | 10.08 | 14.17 | 15.56 | 15.27 | 16.57 | 16.47 | 18.00 | 18.04 | 19.12 | .... |
| Numazu | .... | 2.59 | 3.44 | 5.17 | 6.17 | 7.45 | .... | 10.24 | 11.28 | 15.40 | 17.01 | 16.50 | 17.59 | 18.21 | 18.59 | 19.25 | 20.34 | .... |
| Yokohama | .... | 5.14 | 6.03 | 7.32 | 8.32 | 10.02 | .... | 12.50 | 23.48 | 18.03 | 18.47 | 19.18 | 19.47 | 21.01 | 20.47 | 21.48 | 22.50 | .... |
| Shinagawa | .... | 5.38 | 6.26 | 7.58 | 8.53 | 10.23 | .... | 13.13 | 14.11 | 18.26 | 19.08 | 19.41 | 20.08 | 21.25 | 21.08 | 22.11 | 23.13 | .... |
| Tokyo | .... | 5.55 | 6.40 | 8.10 | 9.06 | 10.36 | .... | 13.25 | 14.25 | 18.40 | 19.21 | 19.55 | 20.21 | 21.40 | 21.21 | 22.25 | 23.25 | .... |

**JOBAN LINE (DOWN)**

| Train Nos. | 223 | 227 | 233 | 205 | 201 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Station | | | | | |
| Ueno | 5.50 | 8.10 | 11.25 | 21.45 | 22.10 |
| Mito | 9.02 | 11.16 | 14.27 | 0.43 | 1.18 |
| Hidachi | 9.47 | 12.03 | 15.14 | .... | 2.07 |
| Sendai | 16.46 | 17.47 | 21.00 | 12.25 | 8.13 |
| Aomori | .... | .... | .... | .... | 19.40 |

**JOBAN LINE (UP)**

| Train Nos. | 206 | 202 | 226 | 230 | 236 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Station | | | | | |
| Aomori | .... | 10.40 | .... | .... | .... |
| Sendai | 20.10 | 22.10 | 6.05 | 8.55 | 11.00 |
| Hidachi | .... | 3.05 | 12.29 | 14.39 | 16.57 |
| Mito | 3.06 | 3.51 | 13.22 | 15.30 | 17.55 |
| Ueno | 5.49 | 6.46 | 16.26 | 18.38 | 20.50 |

**TOHOKU LINE (DOWN)**

| Train Nos. | 125 | 129 | Ex. 101 | 103 | 131 | 105 | 401 | 107 | 403 | 139 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stations | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ueno (Leave) | 5.10 | 7.20 | 8.30 | 9.40 | 11.40 | 14.00 | 19.20 | 20.00 | 22.15 | 23.00 |
| Akabane | 5.28 | 7.39 | 8.45 | 9.58 | 11.59 | 14.18 | 19.38 | 20.18 | 22.35 | 23.20 |
| Utsunomiya | 7.56 | 9.59 | 10.38 | 12.15 | 14.28 | 16.43 | 21.58 | 22.43 | 1.02 | 1.51 |
| Koriyama | 11.40 | 13.43 | 13.19 | 15.51 | 18.08 | 20.16 | 1.02 | 1.36 | 4.44 | 5.06 |
| Fukushima | 13.00 | 15.32 | 14.18 | 17.22 | 19.42 | 21.44 | 2.02 | 2.41 | 6.10 | 6.25 |
| Sendai | 15.24 | 18.08 | 15.59 | 20.10 | 22.12 | 0.14 | 11.30 | 5.06 | Via | 8.43 |
| Komuda | 17.09 | 19.28 | 16.50 | 21.27 | .... | 1.13 | Akita | 6.24 | Oou | .... |
| Morioka | 21.13 | .... | 19.52 | 13.7 | .... | 4.55 | (Arr.) | 14.48 | .... | .... |
| Aomori | .... | .... | 24.00 | 7.23 | .... | 10.35 | .... | 16.27 | 21.21 | .... |

**TOHOKU LINE (UP)**

| Train Nos. | 104 | 402 | 404 | 106 | 120 | 108 | 126 | Ex. 102 | 428 | 140 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Station | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aomori (Leave) | 8.15 | 9.00 | .... | 12.46 | .... | 21.38 | .... | 5.55 | .... | .... |
| Morioka | 14.16 | Via | Akita | 18.46 | .... | 3.00 | 5.20 | 10.19 | 7.25 | .... |
| Komuda | 18.24 | Oou | (Lv.) | 23.08 | .... | 6.23 | 9.20 | 13.14 | 11.28 | .... |
| Sendai | 18.56 | | 16.10 | 0.23 | 5.30 | 7.42 | 10.38 | 14.13 | 12.45 | 21.05 |
| Fukushima | 22.10 | 23.04 | 1.14 | 2.39 | 8.00 | 10.17 | 13.03 | 15.56 | 15.10 | 23.50 |
| Koriyama | 23.35 | 0.11 | 2.37 | 3.45 | 9.22 | 11.46 | 14.32 | 16.57 | 16.43 | 0.58 |
| Utsunomiya | 2.30 | 3.42 | 6.10 | 7.05 | 12.54 | 15.13 | 18.00 | 1930 | 20.24 | 2.40 |
| Akabane (Arr.) | 4.40 | 5.50 | 8.31 | 9.22 | 15.04 | 17.30 | 20.12 | 21.10 | 22.41 | 6.33 |
| Ueno (Arr.) | 5.00 | 6.07 | 8.50 | 9.40 | 15.21 | 17.47 | 20.29 | 21.25 | 23.00 | 6.50 |

**SHINETSU LINE (DOWN)**

| Train Nos. | 715 | 319 | 301 | 701 | 709 | 303 | 703 | 721 | Ex. 601 | Ex. 705 | 707 | 603 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Station | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uyeno (Leave) | 5.35 | 6.25 | 8.00 | 8.20 | 9.50 | 10.03 | 10.35 | 13.50 | 21.00 | 21.30 | 22.30 | 22.45 |
| Akabane | 5.53 | 6.43 | 8.42 | 8.38 | 10.04 | 10.22 | 10.54 | 14.08 | 21.18 | 21.49 | 22.52 | 23.03 |
| Takasaki | 8.19 | 9.06 | 10.52 | 11.14 | 11.51 | 12.53 | 13.24 | 16.35 | 23.48 | 0.22 | 1.30 | 1.49 |
| Nagano | .... | 13.17 | 15.20 | .... | .... | 17.12 | .... | .... | 3.53 | .... | .... | 6.21 |
| Naoetsu (Arrive) | .... | 15.53 | 17.57 | .... | .... | 19.36 | .... | .... | 6.11 | .... | .... | 8.46 |
| Nagaoka (Arrive) | 13.05 | 18.00 | 20.07 | 15.57 | 16.06 | 21.56 | 18.17 | 21.28 | .... | 5.35 | 7.10 | .... |
| Niigata (Arrive) | .... | .... | 22.04 | 16.17 | 17.38 | 23.58 | 20.25 | .... | .... | 7.45 | 9.24 | .... |
| | | | | | | | | | Osaka | Akita | | Maibara |
| (Arrive) | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 20.18 | 13.59 | .... | 20.50 |

**SHINETSU LINE (UP)**

| Train Nos. | 706 | Ex. 602 | 708 | 604 | 318 | 320 | 720 | 302 | 702 | 710 | 304 | 326 | 704 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leave | Niigata | Osaka | Akita | Maibara | Naoetsu | Kashiwazaki | Nagaoka | Naoetsu | Niigata | Niigata | Niigata | Nagaoka | Niigata |
| Station | .... | 0.15 | 14.30 | 12.09 | .... | 5.42 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | |
| Niigata (Leave) | 19.19 | .... | 21.00 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 8.50 | 9.25 | 6.40 | .... | 12.30 |
| Nagaoka | 21.16 | .... | 23.35 | .... | .... | .... | 9.00 | 6.42 | 11.13 | 10.59 | 8.42 | 10.47 | 14.45 |
| Naoetsu | .... | 20.00 | .... | 22.04 | 5.14 | 6.51 | .... | 9.03 | .... | .... | 10.54 | 13.15 | .... |
| Nagano | .... | 22.30 | .... | 0.44 | 7.44 | 9.18 | .... | 11.36 | .... | .... | 13.13 | 15.25 | .... |
| Takasaki | 2.48 | 3.20 | 3.56 | 5.22 | 12.05 | 13.57 | 14.27 | 15.59 | 16.32 | 15.01 | 17.20 | 19.22 | 20.11 |
| Akabane (Arrive) | 5.01 | 5.30 | 6.27 | 7.50 | 14.38 | 16.18 | 17.15 | 18.30 | 19.01 | 16.44 | 19.53 | 21.48 | 22.34 |
| Uyeno (Arrive) | 5.20 | 5.47 | 6.44 | 8.07 | 14.55 | 16.36 | 17.32 | 18.47 | 19.18 | 19.00 | 20.10 | 22.05 | 22.51 |

**CHUO LINE (DOWN)**

| Train Nos. | 411 | 413 | 417 | 419 | 421 | 423 | 425 | 427 | 429 | 401 | 403 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Station | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shinjuku (Leave) | .... | 6.10 | 8.10 | 10.10 | 12.30 | 14.30 | 16.30 | 18.05 | 19.50 | 22.30 | 23.35 |
| Hachioji | 5.00 | 7.17 | 9.07 | 11.07 | 13.27 | 15.27 | 17.27 | 19.04 | 20.47 | 23.35 | 0.55 |
| Kofu | 7.36 | 10.08 | 11.49 | 13.45 | 16.07 | 18.16 | 20.35 | 21.46 | 23.18 | 2.23 | 4.33 |
| Kobuchizawa | 8.56 | 11.42 | 13.22 | 15.18 | 17.42 | 19.55 | 22.10 | .... | .... | .... | 6.12 |
| Kami-Suwa | 9.42 | 12.28 | 14.08 | 16.05 | 18.31 | 20.49 | 22.57 | .... | .... | 4.54 | 7.00 |
| Tatsuno | 10.12 | 12.58 | 14.36 | 16.37 | 19.01 | 21.22 | 23.29 | .... | .... | 5.26 | 7.31 |
| Shiojiri | 10.40 | 13.25 | 15.01 | 17.19 | 19.34 | 22.04 | 23.56 | .... | .... | 5.54 | 7.50 |
| Matsumoto | .... | 13.53 | 15.29 | 17.42 | 19.57 | 22.28 | .... | .... | .... | 6.23 | 8.28 |
| Nagano | .... | 15.34 | 17.21 | 19.27 | 21.38 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 8.09 | 10.14 |

**CHUO LINE (UP)**

| Train Nos. | 402 | 404 | 412 | 414 | 416 | 418 | 420 | 422 | 424 | 426 | 428 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Station | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nagano (Leave) | 17.05 | 19.30 | .... | .... | .... | 6.00 | 8.22 | .... | 11.05 | .... | 13.25 |
| Matsumoto | 19.06 | 21.36 | .... | .... | 6.00 | 8.05 | 10.18 | .... | *13.01 | .... | 15.32 |
| Shiojiri | 19.42 | 22.53 | .... | 4.38 | 6.37 | 8.43 | 10.54 | .... | 13.35 | .... | 16.02 |
| Tatsuno | 20.33 | 23.26 | .... | 5.06 | 7.11 | 9.22 | 11.27 | .... | 14.07 | .... | 16.36 |
| Kami-Suwa | 21.15 | 0.07 | .... | 5.40 | 7.52 | 10.02 | 12.04 | .... | 14.43 | .... | 17.12 |
| Kobuchizawa | 22.11 | 0.58 | .... | 6.28 | 8.51 | 10.49 | 12.53 | .... | 15.38 | .... | 17.59 |
| Kofu | 0.22 | 2.22 | 6.14 | 7.37 | 10.00 | 12.05 | 14.05 | 15.37 | 16.54 | 17.46 | 19.03 |
| Hachioji (Arrive) | 3.30 | 5.04 | 8.47 | 10.23 | 12.39 | 14.43 | 16.41 | 18.20 | 19.22 | 20.20 | 21.39 |
| Shinjuku | 5.00 | 5.55 | 9.38 | 11.14 | 13.30 | 15.34 | 17.32 | 19.11 | 20.13 | 21.11 | 22.30 |

*—Change Trains.

# Party Leaders Give Views On Foodstuffs

## Various Opinions on Japan's Critical Food Situation Voiced Sunday

Just what programs do the political parties have in coping with the current acute food situation? A Mainichi reporter, on Sunday made a round of calls at the headquarters of the recently-organized political parties to obtain views on the question from leading figures in these parties.

Tetsu Katayama, veteran leader of socialist movement, speaking for the Social Democratic Party, said that a complete liquidation of all vestiges of feudalism should be the starting point in taking any measures for the solution of the food question as well as the farmers' problems.

In the first place, he declared, all the farmers and peasants should be raised to the status of producers.

"Delivery of foodstuffs produced by farmers," Mr. Katayama said, "should be so operated that they will spontaneously market their products on the basis of their own conviction that they are doing so in order to save their countrymen from starvation."

In his opinion, all the existing farmers' associations must be stripped of their bureaucratic features and become the farmers' own organizations. At the same time, he said, the government should take action immediately to increase production of fertilizer to be made available to farmers.

He also advocated some measures by which all kinds of farming implements will be easily made available directly to farmers by the government.

According to Morihei Takahashi, of the Japan Progressive Party, importation of foodstuffs from abroad is an absolute necessity in coping with the curent food situation, even after all-out efforts have been made to increase food production, since "it is obvious that there is a definite shortage in the quantity of foodstuffs available in this country."

With reference to the projected reform of the land system, he favored institution of some "flexible" programs according to actual conditions in farming communities in various parts of the country.

Yoshio Shiga, leader of the Japanese Communist Party, opened his interview with the following statement:—

"It is impossible for us to expect the government, bureaucrats and other higher ruling classes to take any drastic action designed to stabilize the people's livelihood."

"The present national crisis can be overcome only through the people's organizational power," he declared. In all the farming communities, he added, farmers and peasants should have their own democratic organizations, which will assume the responsibility for delivery of foodstuffs required by their countrymen.

Until some action is taken to force the militarists, bureaucrats, capitalists and landlords to surrender their rice stocks which they have been hoarding since the war's end, Mr. Shiga further declared, will any of the farmers and peasants feel like giving their products to other communities in the nation.

At the same time, he said, it is imperative to produce without any further delay all kinds of material which are badly needed by the farming communities. In order to do this, he added, industrial works must work for the abolition of "bureaucratic sabotage" to compel the givernment and capitalists to step up increased production of matreials needed.

"Furthermore, all toiling classes in urban districts," he declared, "should immediatel; cooperate with the industrial workers and farmers in their struggle and must be fully prepared to overcome the present acute food crisis through a united action by the industrial workers, farmers and urban toiling classes."

Ichiro Kono of the Japan Liberal Party said that the absolute shortage in foodstuffs produced in this country must of necessity be made up by importing foods from abroad, failing whcih, it would be inevitable that some of the population will die of sheer starvation.

Rather than attempting at increased food production by development and reclamation of land, he said, it is imperative that all-out efforts be made to increase the output to the acre with a view of bringing up the country's rice crop to the former production level of 73,000,00C koku (one koku approximates 5 bushels) a year by utilization of fertilizer.

## Aid for Raid Victims

The Raid Victims' Union, at the meeting of its executive committee held Monday decided to launch active movements to establish a special bank for the bombed-out, to provide grounds for building houses of raid victims, to obtain official recognition for cooperative unions, to release confiscated medical supplies and to punish selfish land-owners, Kyodo reported. The committee meeting also decided to dispatch the Union's officials to nine sections within the country to help establish local chapters.

# *Tojo Abused His Power for Personal Gain As Henchmen Held Nightly Drinking Bouts*

In the aftermath of reports revealing General Hideki Tojo's suspected corrupt practices centering around his alleged acceptance of a huge sum of money as well as a magnificent mansion from a "Zaibatsu," it has also been brought to light that he abused his dictatorial authorities in forcefully acquiring a splendid mansion for his married daughter, it was learned by Kyodo.

The fact that Tojo allegedly used a gendarmerie captain as a tool in intimidating and forcing an aged widow to offer her magnificent mansion for use by his daughter and her husband, the late Major Hidemasa Koga, a staff officer of the Imperial Guard Division, was a source of great resentment among residents of Sanban-cho, Kojimachi Ward, where the mansion is located.

In 1942, Tojo married off one of his daughters, Mitsue, 20 years of age at that time, to a captain named Hidemasa Koga, who was then a student in the Military Staff College. Immediately thereafter Tojo dispatched a gendarmerie captain several times to the mansion of the late Sokichi Watanabe where the aged wiow Mrs. Watanabe was living together with two maid servants to practically force the widow to offer some rooms to be used by the daughter of "Tojo-san", saying that some "goods" would be given her in return.

Before long, furniture and utensils of Tojo's daughter were carried into the great mansion by motor-lorries. Since the widow died in April of this year, a detailed account of what happened at that time is not available at present.

In the meantime the gendarmerie captain told neighboring residents that the Army would soon requisition all mansions within that district. He implicitly suggested their evacuation by saying that if martial law were proclaimed sometime in the near future, they would possibly be confronted with great difficulty in getting foodstuffs. His harsh words gave rise to profound resentment among them.

Almost all of the splendid mansions in the area around Sanban-cho were soon occupied by army officers apparently belonging to the Tojo clique. Within these "occupied" houses, army officers held banquets or drinking parties every night with geisha girls in spite of the fact that foodstuffs were growing scarce at that time.

Among these officers there were some who left without paying their room-rents to owners of the houses, causing all those residing in the neighborhood to lose respect for these army officers upon whose shoulders, they were told rested the outcome of the war.

The Koga couple did not associate with their neighbors, but were bold enough to use the maids of the widow's house selfishly for their own household works. They never bought their allotted share of national bonds which Tojo demanded the public to buy.

Shortly before the Tojo Cabinet resigned in 1944, Koga and his wife moved away somewhere by motor-lorries on the pretext that his wife was going to have a child, without paying courtesies to their neighbors.

Indignant over the abovementioned mode of living on the part of General Tojo's daughter and her husband, Lawyer Kuribayashi who lives in the neighborhood stated that although the Koga family had moved here, they did not pay any visits to neighbors notifying them that they had moved nearby, which is a Japanese custom.

The mansion adjoining the late Watanabe's home was the one owned by Gisuke Ayukawa, a well-known businessman, and was purchased by the Imperial Household Ministry, Kuribayashi said, adding that Her Imperial Highness Princess Terunomiya was learning domestic science in that mansion.

"Even the Imperial Princess was gracious enough to send on envoy to the head of the Neighborhood Association to notify her removal into and from it. It is only natural that all the neighborhood severely criticized the haughty attitude of General Tojo's daughter who seemed boastful o fher 'famous' father," he added.

Kuribayashi said that his house was also visited by a gendarmerie who requested him to let rooms of his house to soldiers. At first, he added, he declined to do so but finally was forced to let rooms. The home of Chotaro Yanase, President of the Yanase Motors, was "completely occupied" by military officers. Everyone was surprised at the despotism of the Gendarmerie authorities and no one speaks well of the Koga family, he concluded.

## *RADIO PROGRAM*

**WEDNESDAY, November 21**

**ARMED FORCES RADIO NETWORK**

**Tokyo Key Station WVTR 590 kcs.**

0630—RISE AND SHINE; 0700—MORNING MEDITATIONS; 0710—MUSICAL MOODS; 0730—NEWS; 0745—Melody Roundup; 0800—TUNES AND TIME; 0815—GI Jive; 0836—RHYTHM AND ROMANCE; 0900—DICTATE NEWS-SPORTS; 1000—Across The Board; 1015—Spotlight Bands; 1030—At Ease; 1045—CLAUDE FRANK; 1100—LET'S SPEAK JAPANESE; 1115—SHOWCASE; 1130—Fred Waring; 1200—Remember; 1215—Personal Album; 1230—NEWS; 1245—THE ARISTOCRATS; 1300—8 To The Bar; 1330—MATINEE MELODIES; 1400—TOKYO MOSE; 1500—Intermezzo; 1530—WALT JEFFERYS; 1545 GEMS OF JAZZ; 1600—Gibbs-Whiteman; 1630—Eddie Bracken; 1700—Magic Carpet; 1715—Supper Club; 1730—Music America Loves Best; 1800—NEWS; 1815—CROSSVIEWS OF THE SPORTSNEWS; 1830—Sigmond Romberg; 1900—Mail Call; 1930—Eddie Cantor; 2000—DATE WITH YOUR STATE; 2030—Roy Shields and Co; 2100—Globe Theater; 2130—Kollege of Musical Knowledge; 2200—NEWS; 2215—One Night Stand; 2245—Words With Music; 2300—SIGN OFF.

**RADIO TOKYO, JOAK**

**National (870 kcs.)**

0630—English exercise; 0730-1100—Music; 1200—Light Music; 1300—Women's hour; 1330-1430—Music; 1730—Children's hour; News; Drama; Piano solo, by H. Dan, Rondo (Chopin); 1810—English conversation; 1930—Orchestra music.

**Local (1260 kcs.)**

0630—Music; 1730—Topics; Talk; Cello and Orchestra; 1930—Drama; 2100—Women's hour; 2130—Listener's Opinion; Music.

## AVC Forum Tonight

Under the auspices of the American Veteran's Committee, an open forum will be held at 7:30 p.m. today at the Dai-Ichi Building Auditorium for men and women of the Armed Forces. The topic chosen is "Shall American Labor Be Granted Its Demand For a 30 per cent Wage Increase?" The affirmative position will be taken by Lt. Wyman L. Hicks, AUS, former economist with the Department of Agriculture. The negative position will be taken by Bill Dunn, wellknown news announcer of Columbia Broadcasting System.


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## Bank Accounts Frozen

All the bank accounts of the Manshu Kankei Kikokusha Engokai, or the Society for the Aid of Repatriates from Manchuria, was frozen last Friday by an Allied Supreme Headquarters' directive to the Imperial Japanese Government. Accordingly, the government must furnish bank statements of all the accounts of the society from the dates of opening the accounts to date of freezing.

# New People's Party Decides Draft Aims

## Preparatory Committee Agrees On 3-Point Platform at Monday Session

The preparatory committee of the new "Nippon Min-to" or "Japan People's Party" at Monday's meeting decided on the draft platform of the projected party, Kyodo reports.

The draft platform follows:

1. To push forward toward complete realization of cooperative social democracy under the "Tenno System", thereby to build up a peaceful nation.

2. To improve politics, protect the people's rights and consolidate their living condition by free and just discussions among the people, thereby to bring about stabilization and elevation of popular life.

3. To stand by the principle of co-existence and co-prosperity, and to extend cooperation to foreign powers in order to establish firmly international peace, for the purpose of driving international warfare out of existence.

The meeting also decided on the creation of the following six committees: urgent democratic counter-planning committee, democratized political system committee, constitution revision committee, international readjustment committee, farm-village problems committee, and urgent transportation problems committee.

## HOMELESS TO GET RELIEF

### Christians Lead Movement to House, Feed Vagrants

Christian associations and groups under the guidance of Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa, noted Christian social worker and professor at Doshisha University, have started the relief of unfortunates in cooperation with the Japan Cooperative Union League, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi.

Some 600 to 1,000 homeless were to be sheltered on Tuesday at the barracks of the 112th unit of the former Eastern Army at Shimoumamachi, Setagaya-ku. Other barracks, which formerly belonged to the 113th and 186th units of the Eastern Army are to be used also. They can accommodate 1,500 families including some 6,000 members. In case the barracks become overcrowded, other quarters will be found in the Kokubunji area.

As to foodstuffs, the Christian associations and the cooperative unions have started the purchase of farm products from farmers who are particularly concerned over the welfare of the vagrants. Preparations also are under way to obtain supplies of beddings and clothing from the Metropolis and receive some 3,000 blankets which were formerly used by the above-mentioned units.

Preparations are under way to set up baths and recreational facilities as well.

## Hirosaki Students Strike

Dissatisfied over the attitude of the school authorities, all the students of the Hirosaki Higher School went on a strike on November 16, reports Kyodo. The striking students demanded the immediate retirement of Principal Uno, who flatly rejected the demand. Meanwhile, representatives of the students were dispatched to Tokyo to present a petition to the Education Ministry.

## RAIL SCHEDULE SPEEDED UP

### 15-Minute Rush-Hour Service Started On Yokosuka Line

The train schedule for the Yokosuka line was revised as from November 20 to speed up the service, and both up and down trains are to run every 15 minutes during rush hours and at 30-minute intervals at other times during the day.

Trains starting from Tokyo Station for Yokosuka during the periods between 7:48 a.m. and 8:18 a.m. and between 4:18 p.m. and 6:18 p.m. will run every 15 minutes. Similarly, cars leaving Kurihama for Tokyo between 6:17 a.m. and 7:48 a.m. and between 3:23 p.m. and 4:34 p.m. will be run on the same schedule.

Commencing from yesterday, the last cars of the Shosen lines at night will run one hour later than heretofore, it was announced.

The last car for Omiya from Tokyo Station will start at 11:45 p.m., for Sakuragicho at 12:22 a.m., for Asakawa 10:47 p.m., for Tachikawa 12:10 a.m.; for Shinagawa (on the inner course 11:32 p.m., for Shinjuku (on the inner course) 11:58 p.m., for Shinagawa (on the outer course) 12:05 a.m., for Chiba from Ochanomizu 11:35 p.m.

## Karuizawa School Closing

Mr. Alf. Agajan's School in Karuizawa will close at the end of this month, a month earlier than scheduled due to the steady departure of persons of neutral nationality from the summer resort. The two lady teachers, Mrs. Kurokawa and Miss Ehrig, will take residence in Tokyo while Mr. Agajan intends to reside in Yokohama.

## Transport Minister for Ise

Transportation Minister Takeo Tanaka left Tokyo at 9:55 p.m. Monday to report his assumption of office to the Grand Shrines of Ise. He is scheduled to return to the metropolis on November 24 after an inspection of Hirohata, Kobe and Osaka.

## WANT MUNICIPAL STATUS

### Mayors of 6 Major Cities to File Demand with Home Office

Mayors of the nation's six major cities—Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Nagoya, Fukuoka and Sendai—have decided to ask the Home Office to grant them the status of special municipality, according to the Jiji. The mayors are expected to file their demands with Zenjiro Horikiri, Home Minister, next Sunday.

The prospective action is an outcome of a movement that has been afoot in many municipalities favoring drastic revision of the present concentration of power by the Home Office over municipal governments with a view to promoting self-governments and the movement was launched in connection with the proposed system of choosing prefectural governors by general elections instead of by government appointment.

Informed sources close to the Home Office said, however, that it is rather unlikely that the mayor's demands for special municipality status will be accepted and carried into force speedily, since the matter involves a number of issues; including transfer of administrative powers from the Home Office to the provincial authorities, which would have far-reaching effects on the whole set-up of provincial administrations.


# Classified Ads.

**Classified advertisements will only be accepted if paid for in advance. Rates: ½ inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥15.00 (about 20 words). 1 inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥30.00 (about 40 words).**

### *Help Wanted*

WANTED English guide, young girl preferred, place of work, souvenier shop in Osaka, board and room provided. Apply Tono Office. Room 602 Kojunsha Bldg, Nishi Ginza, call 1-3 p.m.

WANTED a private American or English tutor, by a good family. Apply S. Minato, 116, Nishiokubo 3-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

WANTED proof readers, Nippon Times. Any nationality. Apply in person to the editorial department, Nippon Times Tokyo.

### *Wanted to Rent*

TWO Nisei girls want room (with cooking facilities) in a good Japanese or western-style house near the center of Tokyo. Willing to teach English. Apply Box 198, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED to rent a furnished house or rooms preferably in Tokyo, Yokohama or in Kamakura. Apply with particulars. Apply Box 193, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

### *Situation Wanted*

LADY, highly educated foreigner, speaks English and Japanese, experienced in club and business-management, school-hospital, sanatorium-work, seeks responsible position with business house, hotel or amusement-establishment etc. Apply Box 196, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

### *Wanted to Exchange*

LADY'S attractive kimono will be given in exchange for lady's low heel shoes size 10 inch. Apply Box 185, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WILL trade an Aristo wrist watch, Swiss make, shock proof, water proof, and non-magnetic for a Leica or equally good camera in good shape, size 6/20 or 35 millimeter. Apply Box 195, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

### *For Sale*

GENTLEMAN'S black woolen overcoat, with seal-fur collar and Harioka fur lining, best quality and lady's overcoat of black Persian astrakhan, and black fur also of first class for immediate sale. Apply Seiji Saito, 931, Izumicho, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

JAPANESE Typewriter. 'Suganuma', banno style, in perfect condition, for immediate sale. Apply Box 186, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

KIMONO, woolen blankets, suits, overcoat, Singer sewing machine, plum pickle. Apply V. B. Sheth, Ginza 4-chome, Kyobunkwan Bldg., 6th floor, Tokyo.

MOTORCYCLE, British made, used but in perfect condition for immediate sale (side-car attached). Apply Box 188, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

OLD Tales of Japan by A. B. Mitford and Things Japanese by B. H. Chamberlain. Apply Box 178, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

RIKHOL camera, lens 3.5, Riken made, brand new, with leather case and attachments, for immediate sale. Apply Box 132, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TWO beds, Underwood typewriter, Burrough adding machine, slide trombone, sextants, transit, all in best condition. Apply Box 200. Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WARDROBE trunks, steamer trunks, lady's black astrakhan (Persian lamb) coat, silver fox neckpiece, all made in U.S.A. and also, men's winter overcoat, black suits, made in Japan. Apply Box 190, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

### *Wanted to Buy*

GRAMOPHONES, records, radio-gramophones, accordions, pianos, organs, electric shavers, sewing machines, typewriters, refrigerators, etc. Office hours: 2:00 to 4:30 p.m. Rhythm-Sha, 2 Jimbocho Nichome, Kanda, Tokyo.

SMALL apartment house with modern conveniences. Located in Tokyo. Please apply with full details. Apply Box 174, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TYPEWRITERS, Singer sewing machines in exchange for food stuff and woolen clothes, or cash. Apply to V. B. Sheth, Ginza 4-chome, Kyobunkan Bldg. 6th Floor, Tokyo.

TYPEWRITER, Singer sewing machine, camera, gold, diamond and pearl rings, cultural pearl necklaces, other jewellery, wrist watches, lady's leather hand bags, leather gloves, silk and bath gowns, woolen clothes, shirts, table cloth, etc. Apply V. B. Sheth, Ginza 4-chome, Kyobunkwan Bldg., 6th floor, Tokyo.

UNDERWOOD, standard or portable typewriter, used machine will be accepted if it is in perfect condition. Apply Box 160 Nippon Times, Tokyo.

### *Instruction*

JAPANESE lessons are given by a Japanese lady, resident of Tokyo, in exchange for English Lessons. Apply Box 197, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE college lady graduate with perfect command of English and fairly good Chinese, wishes to teach advanced grade Japanese at her residence in the evenings. Experiences and references given if desired. Apply Box 199, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE girl wishes to teach Japanese to a member of American Women's Army Corps with a view to studying English and eventual friendship. Apply Box 194, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

### *General*

MEMBERS of Oxford Group, who are now in Japan are requested to get in touch with S. Fukushima, Toyo-oka, Saitama Prefecture, as we are planning to have a party.

M. OGAWA, optometrist. Eyes tested and glasses fitted. English spoken. Office hour: 9 a.m.—3 p.m. Room 351, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bldg. Phone (23) 1685.

REPAIRING and remodeling of radios and phono-radios. Apply Mr. Watanabe, 432 Fuda-Kajimabun, Chofu-machi, Kitatama-gun, Tokyo.

TRANSLATION from Japanese into English of matters concerning commerce, industries, finances, chemistry, physics, etc. Apply Box 134, Nippon Times, Tokyo.



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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21, 1945

## Fish and Vegetables

Nothing in weeks has so excited the country as the removal yesterday of the governmental control over the price and distribution of fish and vegetables. Cabinet changes, revision of the Constitution, formation of new parties, could not have compared with the flurry created in the average Japanese home yesterday over the removal of the restrictions which have so long bound the eating habits of the Japanese people.

Call it a low level of national interest, if you will, that the price of fish and vegetables should create more of a furor than the high affairs of Crown and State. But food, clothing, and shelter are the primary requisites of human life, and when the food situation is so critical as it is in Japan today, the price of fish and vegetables may well be considered the most important of the high affairs of the nation. The Japanese people may be showing a sound instinct in being interested in this subject, for after all, the welfare of the people, including first of all the state of the people's stomachs, should be the ultimate aim of cabinet changes and constitutional amendments and political pronunciamentos by exalted personages. The price of bread and Marie Antoinette's confusion about the relative availability of bread and cake, it may be remembered, had a vital bearing on the course of no less an historical even than the French Revolution.

The new era ushered in yesterday with respect to fish and vegetables is not as momentous as it might be, for it does not affect staples like rice, bread, flour, potatoes, and beans, which remain on the official ration system. But with respect to perishable foodstuffs like green vegetables and fresh fish, the era of controlled economy is over and free trade reigns again.

From a purely theoretical point of view, any break in the totalitarian, authoritarian controlled economy and return of free economy is to be welcomed as a more toward democratic freedom. But from a practical point of view, the new policy inaugurated yesterday is subject to a mixed reaction. For when there is a short supply, as undoubtedly exists in Japan at present with regard to fish and vegetables as with all other foodstuffs, a strict rationing is the fairest and most generally advantageous practice.

But, unfortunately, the attempt at strict rationing did not work at all satisfactorily, and between a bungling attempt at rationing and no attempt at all, the latter might well be a more practicable expediency despite the short supply. At least the situation can hardly be made any worse than it was under the old unsuccessful controlled economy, and the new change may result in some improvement.

The old system of attempted rationing failed, among other reasons, because the official price ceiling was set too low so that there was no incentive for either the producer to produce or the distributor to get his products to the market. The rigid regulations killed all initiative and ingenuity. The result was that, while the rationing system was theoretically sound, virtually nothing reached the consumer through the regular channels. The only way in which the consumer could eat was to buy at exorbitant prices through tortuous and wasteful black market channels.

The idea behind the new system is that, with the price ceiling and the regulations-hampered methods of distribution abolished, the producers will produce more goods and the distributors will find more effective means of getting the goods to the consumers under the incentive of profits. The black market will be automatically transformed into a free market, and although the prices will undoubtedly jump for a while to several times the official rationing prices, they will not be as high as the black market prices which the majority of the buyers have been accustomed to pay anyway. And in the course of time the law of supply and demand, with the supply naturally increasing under the new incentive, will cause the prices to come down to a reasonable level.

There is a danger, however, that the prices will not come down to a reasonable level soon enough. For the low official price ceiling was not the only cause for the short supply. Transportation difficulties, lack of fertilizers, lack of fuel for the fishing boats, lack of fishing nets, lack of agricultural implements, and similar causes were also responsible, and these things will not be immediately remedied by the removal of price ceilings and official control. There may be a considerable time lag before free economy can succeed in bringing the prices down to the level which all consumers can comfortably meet. And in the meantime, there may ensue financial distress, hardships, privations, discontent, riots, and other serious social dangers.

So the new policy cannot be accorded an unqualified welcome. But at the same time the old system, which in theory guaranteed a low price and a fair distribution but which in practice meant that virtually nothing was available at all except surreptitiously on the black market, must be regarded as having been even less welcome. At least the new system may bring some improvement. On the basis of this possibility, the nation is greeting the change with hopeful trepidation.

An empty stomach may furnish for a while an incentive for changes which result in beneficial social progress, but lasting and constructive labors cannot be carried out by a people who lack security with respect to the basic human necessities of food, clothing, and shelter. The permanent construction of a desirable New Japan, with its attendant great political and social reforms, cannot be realized until such apparently trivial matters as the price and available supply of fish and vegetables are satisfactorily settled. The new price policy for fish and vegetables may therefore well prove to be in the long perspective, as the common people instinctively seem to sense, one of the most significant things which has happened to Japan in many a day.

## TOKYO TODAY

**By IDDITTI**

"Where is Tokyo today to be found?"

An absurd, insolent guy asked this preposterous question. It touched the Tokyo Today man to the quick. It was an unpardonable insult to the raison d'etre of his sanctimonious trade. More than that, it meant, if left unanswered, loss of his bread and butter (although it must be admitted that bread and butter cannot be obtained in all Tokyo except off limits to Japanese personnel).

The writer of Tokyo Today, boiling with indignation, resolved then and there to find Tokyo. He started on his campaign by planning a night attack on the Ginza. He sent out scouts in all directions covering important citadels such as Shinjuku, Ueno and Asakusa. The operation following established rules of military tactics, were carried on for a week or two. The result? The enemy. Tokyo (coward!), did not show up after all.

**Man About Town**

Why this fruitless search? Simply because Tokyo today has no town life. Town life is an entity, a personality, a character. It is a definite thing though undefinable. To define it is an impossibility. Nonetheless it possesses an individuality, an atmosphere of its own, a something which one can feel, taste, enjoy.

You go, for instance, to Boston. Once there you know that you are in a town different from New York or Chicago or Washington, D.C. It is because Boston has something that you can feel and see nowhere else than in Boston. This something can be detected even by a casual visitor.

But there is a person to whom we must go for information on matters concerning town life; for his whole life is bound up with it. A man about town. Who or what is a man about man? The question may be answered in this way. He is one whose presence gives sanction to town life. Where there is no man about town there is no town life.

What we meant by having failed to find Tokyo was that we missed the man about town. At present there does not breathe a single man about town in the streets of Tokyo. He is not born yet.

**Epicureau Pleasures**

Talk of the man about town calls to mind the burly, bulky figure of Dr. Johnson the lexicographer, undoubtedly a typical man about town. Thanks to the indefatigable pen of Boswell we can picture to ourselves the Johsonian way of life in its true colors. What then are the essentials entitling Johnson to head the historical list of men of the tribe?

Of the essentials the most conspicuous is his love of coffee-house life. Johnson, as we learn from Boswell, winds up his day at a coffee-house. Specimen: "We concluded the day at the Turk's Head coffee-house very socially."

Tokyo today has no establishment corresponding to London's coffee-house of Johnson's day. Lack of certain epicurean pleasures precludes the birth of a man about town. No man about town, no town life.

Johnson however had his prototype. Shakespere's wonderful creation, Falstaff, may be called the first man about town in English literature. But our friend of the Boar's Head in Eastcheap with but a halfpennyworth of bread to an intolerable deal of sack could not have been created without the aid of the inn and the drink.

The Germans, more materialistic than other races, say. "Mann ist was mann est." Tokyo today has not enough to eat. It is not allowed to lunch out, not to say that it cannot dine out: When one hears that the department stores have opened their doors to business, that Shinjuku Market is doing a roaring trade and that pavement hawkers are counting their day's sales in terms of hundred yen bills one may imagine that Tokyo is doing very well. But the stern fact is that the citizens are starvelings. By day they carry lunch boxes in their satchels; by night hey go home—and to bed.

Tokyo sleeps well, but feeds ill.

## PRESENT CONSTITUTION UNFIT TO MEET NEEDS OF NEW JAPAN

### Revision Essential, Inevitable as Nippon Moves Toward Democracy

**By YASUZO SUZUKI**
**Authority on Constitution**

I

The Japanese Constitution will be revised in the near future. This is very significant, seeing that never once has it been revised during its existence of 55 years, that is, since it was promulgated in 1889 and and put into force the following year.

Though remarkable, however, the projected revision of the Constitution does not excite any surprise. The step has, indeed, been generally accepted as a matter of course from the moment Japan committed herself to the faithful observance of the Potsdam Declaration. It has been agreed among the thinkers and scholars at home and abroad that constitutional revision is both essential and inevitable. The former Cabinet, however lacked the courage to take up this obvious issue, one of its members even declaring that he did not see the necessity of revising the Constitution.

Each time the problem of revising the Constitution came upon the tapis in the past, the Government authorities adopted a very cautious attitude. They invariably showed a strong disinclination to come to grips with it. They would plead that as the issue involved was very serious they were not prepared to tackle it. The true motive prompting them to give this particular problem a wide berth was, no doubt, their deep-rooted idea that the Japanese Constitution being one granted by the Emperor, any attempt at its revision ought to be avoided lest the action should detract in any way from its authority. From this point of view, they held that the way to maintain or enhance its authority was to see that it was always observed strictly in its original form. Just as every word or phrase in the Bible or every line or passage in the Buddhist Scripture is piously accepted by devotees as expressive of an infallible truth, so Japanese bureaucrats used to guard most jealously every word in the Japanese Constitution as though the very idea of altering it were as sacrilegeous as any attempt to tamper with the text of the Bible or the Buddhist Scripture. In fact, Kowashi Inoue one of the principal drafters of the Japanese Constitution, was most emphatic in asserting the necessity of drawing it up in such a manner as to make it as secure from revision as possible. With this end in view, he, together with Hirobumi Ito and other drafters, used special care to couch every Article in terms succinct and comprehensive. With regard to the provisions which, by their very nature, could hardly be expected to remain proof against revision long, as, for instance, the Diet Law and the Election Law, these were detached from the text of the Constitution and were promulgated as separate enactments, notwithstanding the fact that they are part and parcel of the fundamental law for the rule of the State and that they are concerned principally with the people's right of participation in government.

**Lays Down Basic Rules**

The Constitution lays down the basic rules for the government of the State, providing among other things for the people's right of participation in government and for the safeguarding of the people's freedom in many matters. Constituting as it does the basic law of the State, it is the most important of all national laws. Any law, no matter how basic, is, after all, a product of some particular age or environment, however, and as the times and surrounding circumstances are subject to changes, it is inevitable that a law which was pertinent to one age should be found unfit for a new age. The Japanese Constitution can be no exception to the rule. Although special care was used to make its Articles succinct and comprehensive so as to preclude revisions as far as possible, the change of the times inevitably renders its provisions inadequate in many respects to meet the requirements of a new age.

There once prevailed in Japan a strong body of opinion which held a party Cabinet to be unconstitutional, but as the opposite view gradually gained ground that a party Cabinet, in reality, conformed better with the spirit of the Constitution than a Ministry of any other type, there sprang up in this country a succession of party Cabinets, though for a brief period, during the time from the latter part of Taisho to the early years of Showa. Now, Article 55 of the Japanese Constitution stipulating for the Ministerial duty of assisting the Emperor in the State administration does not explicitly forbid a party Cabinet, it is true, but the intention of its drafters was obviously to prevent the growth of the party Cabinet idea or parliamentarianism. It shows a predilection for the system of the separate responsibility of individual Ministers against that of the joint responsibility of the Cabinet. As the party influence witnessed a marked growth, however, advocates of party politics, taking advantage of the fact that this Article does not definitely disavow a party Cabinet, assiduously propagated the theory that a party Cabinet was, as a matter of fact, the most constitutional, thereby attempting to establish a constitutional usage of Cabinet-making on party lines. Such a proceeding virtually meant a revision of the Constitution, in the spirit, if not in the letter. It may be mentioned, however, that the constitutional usage of the kind which they strove to establish was not brought about due to the obstructive machinations of militaristic and bureaucratic elements.

In the meantime, there were frequent revisions of various important laws closely related to the Constitution, but the Constitution itself consisting of 76 Articles has so far undergone no revision whatever. This fact is, of course, ascribable partly to the succinct and comprehensive way in which the Japanese Constitution is drawn up, confining its stipulations to those most abstract and fundamental, so that it may have sufficient elasticity to conform with changes frequently occurring in the situation. No less cogent reason is that Japan has remained essentially unchanged during the past 55 years in its principles of government, in its political character and in its organic construction. We may accept as a matter of course that there has been no change in the principles of government for which the first four Articles of the Constitution provide, but if there had developed during this interval anything like a fundamental reorganization of Japanese political forces, resulting in changes in the country's political structure, there would surely have arisen a situation in which the smooth operation of some of the other Articles of the Constitution would have been found impossible.

The revision of the Japanese Constitution is now a mere question of time. This is because the recent course of events has made it imperative for Japan to alter its political character and its political structure. In other words, it is because Japan has to become democratized along the lines indicated in the Potsdam Declaration and other Allied directive.

(To Be Continued)

## READERS IN COUNCIL

**'A Matter For Regret'**

To the Editor:

Ever since reading your leader "A Matter for regret" in last Thursday's issue, I have been intrigued by the question: What is more regrettable, that the head of the new Liberal Party should have publicly disapproved of the radio being made available for communist propaganda, or that he should have been decried for doing so by the leader-writer?

I would like to ask that gentleman a few questions. Would he claim freedom for people stricken with contagious disease, leprosy, small-pox, plague, cholera, to move about unhindered among their fellow-citizens, leaving alone coming in immediate contact with them, because, forsooth, everybody is free to go where he pleases, and because it is up to the others to avoid that contact?—Would he advocate freedom for criminally disposed persons going about and poisoning the wells, on the plea that it is everybody's own look out to see that he drinks none but wholesome water? —Or, to come nearer to the point, would he seriously ask the father of family to give complete freedom to his adolescent boys and girls to bring home whatever literature they chose, decent or indescent, even pornographic, because the young people must have freedom to broaden their minds?—Or, to come still nearer to the point, would he proclaim freedom for, say the nudists, to carry their perverse tenets and practices into public life?

Would not the gentleman in question stare at me and cry out: "Are you mad or do you think me mad, to ask me such questions? How could any man in his senses carry the notion of freedom to such monstrous lengths?"

Very well, I quite agree. We are therefore standing on common ground when I say: freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly, freedom of religion and whatever other freedoms there are, are obviously meant in a sense that keeps within certain evident bounds. It may not always be easy to define these limits, but the unsophisticated common sense of mankind from sheer self-preservation demands limits with no uncertain voice. Limits there are, and limits there must be, if orderly social and cultured life is not to be made impossible. And Abraham Lincoln, George Washington, Jefferson and the other pioneers of democracy would turn in their graves at the imputation that by their freedoms they meant absolute freedom for everybody to say and do what they pleased. To them it was as clear as sunlight and not worth wasting a single word about, that freedom of speech, of assembly, of the press and so forth must keep within the bounds of public welfare, decency and security, and that perverse doctrines and pernicious fads must not be tolerated. And I doubt not that the generality of mankind would side with them rather than with Voltaire when he said: I most emphatically disapprove of every word you say, but to my dying day I will maintain your right to say it,—if Voltaire ever meant what he said without those self-evident limitations.

Now comes THE point. Before the world-tribunal Communism stands condemned as the arch-enemy of freedom of speech and of all the other freedoms of true democracy. Ascertained facts prove beyond cavil that Communism come to power has led, as it must lead, to Bolshevism with its dead regimentation, its ruthless suppression of all opposition, its disruption of the primary cell of all social life, the family, its bloody persecution of all religion save anti-God propaganda which is the very denial of all religion.

I do not say that Communism as it exists in the heads and in the imagination of the broad masses is that ugly thing it has proved to be where it has become a reality. To them it appears as the remedy for many of the crying evils of the existing economic order. But that is nothing but a fond illusion. No amount of fine words can obscure the facts of the case, and the facts are that the banner bearers of the real Communism have claimed freedom of speech and the other freedoms for themselves only to kill and stamp out every vestige of freedom wherever they could put down their iron-clad foot. Handsome is as handsome does, and "by their fruits you shall know them."

Communism leads straight to Bolshevism, and there should be no barriers put to prevent the masses, the ignorant, the impressionable, excitable, blind masses, and especially the unnerved, the utterly bewildered and stunned masses of a vanquished people, from going headlong to their destruction? Are the blind to be allowed to be the leaders of the blind? and this in the name of freedom?

Let me in conclusion quote what Francis J. Spellman, Archbishop of New York and Military Vicar to the Armed Forces of the United States says in his recent, "The Road to Victory". This is what he says:

Nations may be destroyed not only by foreign enemies but also by internal decadence. Are our God-given rights also endangered by enemies within our borders? They most certainly are. Our freedoms are abused in the very name of freedom.. Court of the United States only recently vindicated one of our freedoms, the freedom of speech, against those who abused it by cursed and vicious language. The "fifth column" of the saboteurs of our factories and public utilities has its counterpart in the "fifth column" of those who piously shout "censorship" if they are not permitted freely to exercise their venal, venomous, diabolical debauching of the minds and bodies of our boys and girls. I am against "censorship', but that does not mean that I must condone those who wish to include among America's freedoms the freedom to kill the bodies and souls of their fellow-Americans, the freedom to be cruel, the freedom to be obscene, the freedom to steal and the freedom to spread disease. If these false freedoms come, America's God-given rights will go, and America's "liberty", the most precious of our possessions, dearer to us than life, will succumb to tyranny and America will die.

And so will any nation, if license is let loose in the name of liberty.

(Bishop) J. Ross S.J.
Tokyo, Nov. 19.

## HISTORY AND ROMANCE AROUND IN TOKYO'S MARUNOUCHI AREA

### Many Interesting And Little Known Facts of City Built in 1457 Brought to Light

**By Maj. George Caiger, A.I.F.**

II

The Hon-maru (Main Castle or Keep) of Ota Dokan was on the site now occupied by the Meteorological Institute, whose wireless aerials, clock tower and instruments are over to the right, beyond the new building of the Imperial Household Forestry Department. The sight of this clock recalls the earthquake of 1923 to many Japanese. The first shock, at noon on September 1st, stopped it, and while every one was busy at the task of reconstruction, the hands remained at 12.00 for months.

In 1590 Tokugawa Iyeyasu received the eight provinces of Eastern Japan in fief from Hideyoshi. He then made Yedo the provincial capital. His castle was built on the site of Ota Dokan's Nishi-Maru (New Castle). Iyeyasu, who only held the office of Shogun for two years, never resided in this, and the walls and moats were compected under his son Hidetada and his grandson, Iyemitsu.

**Took Ten Years**

The raising of the ramparts took about ten years and was finished two years before Shakespeare died. The daimyo, or landed barons, were told, in July 1604, to get preparations under way, to see that labor and materials would be forthcoming in the proper quantities.

The amounts were levied upon a basis of their incomes, which were reckoned in terms of "koku" or rice —"koku" might be translated as a "bale," actually it comes to 5 bushels. One lord might have 50,000 koku, very few, like the Maeda had more than 1,000,000. The lords of the Western and Southern parts were first called upon for this gigantic constructive work. Fearful of incurring the displeacure of the all powerful Tokugawa Iyeyasu, every-one displayed a tactful zeal.

The face of the walls shows the broadest part of the tapering stones, three or four feet across. These polygonal blocks are skilfully fitted together with "never a pinch of mortar," as Kipling noted. This enabled them to yield, and readjust to the strain of earthquakes, but there is considerably more than meets the eye. Many of them are sixteen feet in length! Like the roots of molars, they run far back into the earth. Built up with earth these walls are even more solid than they look!

Each daimyo had to supply 1,120 of these "hundred-man stones," as they were called, for every 100,000 koku of his income. This involved considerable expenditure of labor and hardships, to say nothing of staff-work, as most of them were brought by United Nations Charter, despite the stage of building saw 1,400 yards of ramparts in position.

**Timber Was Requisitioned**

After a few months' rest, in 1606, attention was turned to the keep and the main castle. Then a year's pause, and it was the turn of the lords in the East and North. They were again given the privilege of assisting five years later. The next year, 1612, timber was requisitioned from Shinano, more in the centre of the country, for the final drive. Then the efforts of the lords of the West, from 1613 to 1614, made it practically what we see to-day. The labor went forward steadily, at times feverishly, under the eye of the Shogun Hidetada himself, as well as a corps of inspectors. Later in the century, the Third and Fourth Shoguns added the outermost moat on the northern side.

All this kept the minds of the country barons from dallying with thoughts of rebellion against the new order, and severely depleted their purses. Each of those big stones killed several birds! A hundred years later, in 1721, the Eighth Shogun, Yoshimune saw that the fences on top of the walls were virtually useless for purposes of defense and costly to keep in repair, so he caused them to be replaced by pine trees. Several of those whose gnarled trunks stoop towards their reflections in the water may have been planted at that time.

This castle was the very center and core of old Yedo. In effect, it was a strongly fortified city, as its outer line of defence girdled round more than twice five miles of fertile land. It was, of course, forbidden to make any sketches or maps of the interior defenses. The great circle was entered by 36 gates and the whole surrounded by a complicated system of moats. Normally there were about 350 guards on duty, but on special occasions the number was increased to 1,000.

**People Are Kept Out**

Bearing to the left, paralleled with the inner wall, a broad, gray-gravelled space leads up to the Nijubashi, or "Double Bridge." This is as near as one can get to the Palace. No one is permitted to enter any of the gates except for an audience or on official business. On certain national holidays, at times of crisis and rejoicing, tens of thousand congregate here, drawn by the invisible magnet of loyalty. Even more eloquent is the daily stream of visitors from the country, and from elsewhere in the city, who come to bow before this entrance to the Palace.

The foreigner naturally asks, what does it mean to them? He can appreciate both the beauty and grandeur of the setting, and the sincerity of the bowing figures, but the springs of motive and conduct are veiled. The fact that few foreigners have studied either the history or the language of Japan, together with the reserve of the Japanese and their dislike of clear cut definitions, have deepened the mysteriousness.

Orthodox Japanese belief holds that the first parent of the Imperial family was the Sun Goddess, and that the dynasty has descended unbroken from time immemorial. If the system be compared to a tree, the early divinities are the roots, the Imperial house the trunk, and all the clans and families of Japan, having sprung originally from the Imperial family, are as the branches and the twigs. From this derives the unique position of the Emperor and the national faith that they are descendants of the gods. Because of this divine descent, they claim that as a people they have no need of the complicated rules of conduct found necessary by other nations. It is a greater thing than to have Abraham to their father. The Japanese have only to follow the dictates of their pure hearts, to guard and maintain the prosperity of the Imperial throne, coeval with heaven and earth, be obedient to their fathers and teachers, kind to their wives, families and friends, and to act sincerely, kindly or obediently in other relationships. Their divine mission is to blend the best of East and West, and with this superior civilization to lead the world.

(To Be Concluded)

## World Trends

### Eastern European Situation

A London dispatch to The New York Times dated October 20, reports:

The diplomatic contest between the Soviet Union, on the one hand; and America, on the other, that has been taking place in eastern Europe is now intensifying as the Balkan elections impend and as the great powers prepare their positions for what must be the inevitable, if not imminent, resumption of post-war peace talks.

Two distinct types of competition are going on—a rivalry for ascendancy in particular countries; a contest in other countries in which the Western powers are clearly giving their support to the numerous but not politically powerful opposition as against Communist-dominated governments supported by Moscow.

It is learned here that the United States and Britain are preparing to recognize Premier Enver Hoxha's Albanian Government, although the move has not yet positively been decided upon. This fits into the Balkan tug-of-war picture.

**Possible Risk**

It may be a risky thing to gamble that recognition is going to mean that Premier Hoxha is going to become a pal, because Winston Churchill found out that it did not work the way he thought it would in the case of Marshal Tito.

Internally Tito's situation in Yugoslavia is increasingly uneasy. Western diplomatic pressure is encouraging a stiff attitude by the very sizable opposition within the country.

The Yugoslav opposition within the country is keeping close liaison with King Peter, and the politicians grouping around him, including Dr. Vladimir Matchek. Mr. Stoh, a Serbian diplomat who went back to Yugoslavia after the Tito-Subasitch agreement, but who has just slipped out of the country to join this group, has made a disconcerting report on the internal situation.

In neighboring Bulgaria the situation is becoming tense on the eve of elections, with the parties outside the Fatherland Front counting on Western support and refusing to take part in the vote.

In Rumania, King Michael is awaiting a reply to a new note to Washington and London asking what he should do next, having broken with the Groza Government on State Department advice and having heard nothing since.

In Hungary, London and Washington were pleased by the election results that have been won by the moderates there.

All over Europe east of the Stettin-Trieste line the cleavage between existing Governments friendly to Moscow and opposition movements leaning on the West is growing. This is an uneasy and potentially dangerous situation.